

OFFICIAL GAZETTE



GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Special Department

Corrigendum

1-19(1)/76-SPL

In the Schedule attached to Notification of even number dated 9th September 1976 published in Official Gazette Series I No. 33 dated 11th November, 1976 regarding Goa, Daman and Diu River Navigation Department Group 'C' and Group 'D' (Non-ministerial, non-gazetted) posts Recruitment Rules, 1976, against the post of "Traffic Inspector" appearing at serial No. 21 the provision in column 11 may be corrected to read as:—

"Promotion from Ticket Inspector with 3 years service in the grade".

M. K. Bhandare, Deputy Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 24th November, 1976.

Law and Judiciary Department

Notification

LD/3487/76

The following Rules framed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Panaji, are hereby published for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 27th November, 1976.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 229 of the Constitution of India and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Judicial Commissioner, Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following Rules so as to amend the Judicial Commissioner's Court (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1976, namely:—

I. *Short Title and Commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Judicial Commissioner's

Court (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) (First Amendment) Rules, 1976;

(ii) They shall come into force at once.

II. *Amendment of Rule 4.*—(i) After the word "Note" in Rule 4 of the Judicial Commissioner's Court (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Conduct) Rules, 1976, the figure "1" shall be inserted in between the words "Note" and "It".

(ii) The following words shall be added after the words "for effecting such appointment" appearing in the said Note:—

"2—Where the Judicial Commissioner considers it appropriate, a Committee may be constituted by him for making its recommendation for the purpose of selection of candidates by any of the methods mentioned in Rule 4.

Sd/-

TITO MENEZES

Judicial Commissioner

15-10-1976.

Notification

LD/3065/76

The following Rules framed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Panaji, are hereby published for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 22nd November, 1976.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Goa, Daman and Diu, at Panaji

RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court Regulation, 1963 read with Section 3 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court (Declaration as High Court) Act, 1964 (Central Act 16 of 1964) and Section 20 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Central Act 7 of 1870), the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules, which

have been confirmed by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, namely: —

1. Short Title and Commencement. — (i) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioner's Court and Subordinate Courts (process fees) Rules, 1976.

(ii) They shall come into force at once.

2. Taxing of process fees. — The Office of the Court in which a matter is presented shall tax process fees:

(a) within 3 days from the date of the order directing notice or rule to issue in ordinary cases,

(b) immediately on the removal of office objections in matters admitted subject to office objections, and

(c) immediately on the passing of the order by the Court in matters where ex-parte orders such as an order of injunction against a party, stay of execution of a decree or order, stay of further proceedings, etc. are passed.

3. Payment of process fees. — (i) The (Plaintiff) appellant or the applicant as the case may be shall pay the process fees. The process fees shall be charged by way of Court fees stamp at the rates set out in the schedule appended to these Rules:

Provided that those fees shall be reduced by half where the Court has, under rule 1A of Order XVI, permitted service of summons for the attendance of any person to be effected by a party, and where the service of a bailiff is not required.

(ii) The fees payable under Sub-Rule (i) shall be paid —

(a) within 14 days from the date of the order directing notice or rule to issue in ordinary cases,

(b) within 3 days from the date of the removal of the office objections in cases where the

matter has been admitted subject to office objections, and

(c) immediately on the passing of the ex-parte orders in matters where ex-parte orders of the kind referred to in Rule 2(c) above are passed.

(iii) In cases where ex-parte orders of the kind referred to in Rule 2(c)

above are passed, the appellant or the applicant shall pay the process fees immediately, both in the main matter, if notice or rule has been ordered to be issued therein, and also in the Civil Application, if any, in which such ex-parte order is passed.

(iv) In cases where process has been taxed before the office objections are removed the taxing shall be subject to revision by the office after the office objections have been removed, and the excess paid, if any, shall be refundable, and the deficiency, if any, shall be made good by the appellant or the applicant or his Advocate within 3 days from the date of the revised taxation by the office.

(v) Provisions relating to the taxing and payment of process fees as contained in Rule 2(c), Rule 3(ii) (c) and Rule 3(iv)

above shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where Court has directed notice or rule returnable within a specified time, even though no ex-parte order of injunction or stay or the like is made.

4. These rules shall also apply to the District Court and all other subordinate courts of Goa, Daman and Diu including Claims Tribunal.

By Order
Sd/- Registrar

SCEDULE

Fees chargeable in Civil Courts in respect of processes, proclamations and sales

Name of Process etc.	Where the subject matter in dispute							In suits appeals or proceedings not otherwise provided for	Claims Tribunal
	Does not exceed Rs. 25	Exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	Exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 250	Exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 500	Exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1000	Exceeds Rs. 1000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Exceeds Rs. 5,000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.		Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.
I. For each summons or notice—									
(a) To a single defendant, respondent or witness.	00.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	Rs. 2.50 for the first Rs. 1,000 and 1.00 np. for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	5.00	3.00	2.00
(b) To every additional defendant, respondent or witness residing in the same village or town or within the same Municipal limits if the processes be applied for at the same time.	00.50	00.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	75 np. for the first Rs. 1,000 and 25 np. for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	3.00	2.00	1.50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.		Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.
II. For every warrant—										
(a) of arrest, in respect of every person to be arrested.										
(b) of attachment, in respect of every such warrant.	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	Rs. 3.50 for the first Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1.50 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	10.00	4.00	—	
(c) of sale, in respect of every such warrant.										
III. For every proclamation other than a proclamation of sale under Order XXI Rule 66, Civil Procedure Code or order and every process not otherwise provided for.	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	Rs. 3.50 for the first Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1.50 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	10.00	4.00	—	
IV. For every order of injunction—										
(a) to a single opponent.	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	Rs. 3.50 for the first Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1.50 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000.	10.00	4.00		
(b) To every additional opponent residing in the same village or town or within the same Municipal limits if the process be applied for the same time.	0.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	½ of the above.	5.00	2.00		
V. For every proclamation of sale under Order XXI, Rule 66, Civil Procedure Code.	4.00									
In all suits, appeals or proceedings.										
VI. For every sale of movable or immovable property.	A percentage or poundage on the gross amount realised by the sale up to Rs. 1,000/- at the rate of 2 per cent, together with a further fee on all excess of gross proceeds above Rs. 1,000/- at the rate of 1 per cent. Provided that, when a sale of immovable property is set under Order XXI, Rule 89, 91 or 92, Civil Procedure Code, any poundage or other fee charged for selling the property shall, on application, be refunded.									

Notification

LD/4050/1/76

The following Central Bill The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Bill, 1976 which was recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 3-4-1976 and published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section I dated 3-4-1976 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 1st September, 1976.

The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Act, 1976

AN

ACT

further to amend the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title.*— This Act may be called the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Amendment Act, 1976.

2. *Amendment of section 20.*— In section 20 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 36 of 1952. (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act),—

(i) in sub-section (2), clause (e) shall be omitted;

(ii) sub-section (4) shall be omitted.

3. *Amendment of section 21.*— In section 21 of the principal Act, in sub-section (2), after the word and figures "section 20", the words "and may also provide for the levy of fees for the grant or renewal of any licence" shall be inserted.

4. *Insertion of new section 22.* — In the principal Act, after section 21, the following section shall be inserted, namely: —

"22. Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament. — Every rule and every regulation made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation, as the case may be, or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation, as the case may be, should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation."

Notification

LD/4050/III/76

The following Central Bill The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1976 which was recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 8-4-1976 and published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section I dated 8-4-1976 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 1st September, 1976.

The Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976

AN

ACT

to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, a duty of excise on tobacco issued for the manufacture of beedi.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows: —

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.* (1) This Act may be called the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.* — In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, —

(a) "Fund" means the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund formed under section 3 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976;

(b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. *Levy and collection of cess on tobacco issued for manufacture of beedi* — (1) With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, there shall be levied and collected by way of cess for the purposes of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, on so much of the tobacco as is issued to any person from a warehouse for any purpose in connection with the manufacture of beedi, a duty of excise at such rate not exceeding one rupee per kilogram on such tobacco as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix by notification in the Official Gazette.

Explanation. — In this sub-section, "warehouse" means any place or premises appointed or licensed under rule 140 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, made under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

1 of 1944.

(2) The duty of excise levied under sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any cess or duty leviable on tobacco under any other law for the time being in force.

4. *Crediting of proceeds of duty to the Consolidated Fund of India.* — The proceeds of the duty of excise levied under sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

5. *Power to call for information.* — The Central Government or any other authority specified by it in this behalf may require any person to furnish, for the purposes of this Act, such statistical and any other information as it may think fit.

6. *Protection of action taken in good faith.* — No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer or other employee of the Central Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

7. *Power to make rules.* — (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for —

(a) the assessment and collection of the duty of excise levied under section 3;

(b) the furnishing to the Central Government or any other authority specified by it in this behalf by any person of such statistical and any other information as may be required to be furnished under section 5;

(c) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed, or provided for, by rules under this Act.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect

only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Notification

LD/4050/11/76

The following Central Bill The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Bill, 1976 which was recently passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 7-4-1976 and published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section I dated 8-4-1976 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 1st September, 1976.

The Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976

AN

ACT

to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on iron ore and manganese ore for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in the iron ore mines and manganese ore mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1976.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different States:

Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply in the first instance the provisions of this Act, only to iron ore mines, or only to manganese ore mines, in a State with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, and if that Government is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may extend this Act to all iron ore mines and manganese ore mines in that State with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification published in the Official Gazette.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “export” means taking out of India to a place outside India;

(b) “Fund” means the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund formed under section 3 of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976;

(c) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

3. *Levy and collection of cess on iron ore and manganese ore.*—With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, there shall be levied and collected as a cess for the purposes of the Iron Ore Mines and Manganese Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1976—

(i) on all iron ore produced in any mine,—

(a) a duty of customs, where such iron ore is exported; or

(b) a duty of excise, where such iron ore is sold or otherwise disposed of to the occupier of any metallurgical factory, or to any person who in turn sells it to a metallurgical factory, or is used by the owner of the mine in any metallurgical factory,

at such rate not exceeding one rupee per metric tonne of iron ore as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix by notification in the Official Gazette;

(ii) on all manganese ore produced in any mine,—

(a) a duty of customs, where such manganese ore is exported; or

(b) a duty of excise, where such manganese ore is sold or otherwise disposed of to the occupier of any metallurgical factory, or to any person who in turn sells it to a metallurgical factory, or is used by the owner of the mine in any metallurgical factory,

at such rate not exceeding six rupees per metric tonne of manganese ore as the Central Government may, from time to time, fix by notification in the Official Gazette.

Explanation.—Where the owner of any iron ore mine or manganese ore mine is also the occupier of a metallurgical factory, then, for the purposes of sub-clause (b) of clause (i) or sub-clause (b) of clause (ii), all the iron ore or manganese ore, as the case may be, produced in the mine and not sold or otherwise disposed of to the occupier of any other metallurgical factory or to any other person shall be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, to have been used by such owner for his own metallurgical factory.

4. *Payment of duty of customs and duty of excise.*—

(1) Every duty of customs leviable under this Act on any iron ore or manganese ore shall be payable to the Central Government by the person by whom the iron ore or, as the case may be, manganese ore is exported.

(2) Every duty of excise leviable under this Act on any iron ore or manganese ore shall be payable—

(a) to the occupier of the metallurgical factory by the person by whom such iron ore or manganese ore is sold or otherwise disposed of to such occupier,

(b) to the Central Government, by the owner of the iron ore mine or manganese ore mine where the iron ore or manganese ore is used by such owner in any metallurgical factory,

within such period as may be prescribed.

(3) All amounts referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be collected by the occupier of the metallurgical factory in such manner, and paid by him to the Central Government within such period, as may be prescribed.

5. *Crediting proceeds of duty to Consolidated Fund of India.*—The proceeds of duty of customs and duty of excise levied under section 3 shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

6. *Power of Central Government to exempt.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if the Central Government is of opinion that in respect of any metallurgical factory or class of metallurgical factories the levy of the duty of customs or duty of excise on iron ore or manganese ore under this Act is disproportionate to the cost of collection of such duty of customs or duty of excise from such metallurgical factory or class of metallurgical factories, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette and subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the said notification, exempt such metallurgical factory or class of metallurgical factories from all or any of the provisions of this Act.

7. *Interest payable by occupiers of factories and owners of mines.*—If any occupier of a factory or any owner of an iron ore mine or a manganese ore mine fails to pay any amount payable by him to the Central Government under section 4 within the period prescribed thereunder, such occupier or owner, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay simple interest at twelve per cent. per annum on the amount to be paid from the date on which such payment is due till such amount is actually paid.

8. *Penalty for non-payment of duty of excise within the prescribed period.*—If any duty of excise payable by the occupier of the metallurgical factory or the owner of the iron ore mine or manganese ore mine to the Central Government under section 4 is not paid to that Government within the period prescribed thereunder, it shall be deemed to be in arrears and the authority prescribed in this behalf may, after such inquiry as it deems fit, impose on the occupier of the metallurgical factory or, as the case may be, on the owner of the iron ore mine or manganese ore mine a penalty not exceeding the amount of duty of excise in arrears:

Provided that before imposing any such penalty such occupier or such owner, as the case may be, shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard and, if after such hearing the said authority is satisfied that the default was for any good and sufficient reason, no penalty shall be imposed under this section.

9. *Recovery of amounts due under the Act.*—Any amount due under this Act (including the interest or penalty, if any, payable under section 7 or section 8, as the case may be) from any occupier of a metallurgical factory or any owner of an iron ore mine or a manganese ore mine may be recovered by the Central Government in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue.

10. *Penalty for evasion of duty of excise.*—(1) Whoever wilfully or intentionally evades or attempts to evade the payment of duty of excise payable by

him to the Central Government under this Act, shall, on conviction, be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this section, save on a complaint made by, or under the authority of, the Central Government.

11. *Offences by companies.*—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

12. *Protection of action taken in good faith.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or any officer or other employee of the Central Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

13. *Repeal and saving.*—(1) As from the commencement of this Act, the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, shall stand repealed.

58 of 1961

(2) (a) The amount collected as cess, under the Act repealed by sub-section (1), shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

(b) The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, credit to the Fund an amount not exceeding the proceeds of cess credited under clause (a), after deducting the cost of collection as determined by that Government.

14. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, and subject to the condition of previous publication, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for —

(a) the assessment and collection of the duty of customs or duty of excise levied under section 3;

(b) the making of refunds, remissions and recoveries of the duty of customs or duty of excise levied under section 3;

(c) the period within which the person selling or otherwise disposing of the iron ore or manganese ore to the occupier of the metallurgical factory shall pay the duty of excise to such occupier under sub-section (2) of section 4;

(d) the period within which the owner of the iron ore mine or manganese ore mine shall pay the duty of excise to the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 4;

(e) the manner in which the occupier of the metallurgical factory shall collect the duty of excise under sub-section (3) of section 4;

(f) the period within which the occupier of the metallurgical factory shall pay to the Central Government the duty of excise collected by him under sub-section (3) of section 4;

(g) the authority which may impose any penalty under section 8;

(h) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed, or provided for, by rules under this Act.

(3) In making any rule under clause (c) of sub-section (2), the Central Government may direct that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(4) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the

rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

Notification

LD/5652/76

The following Order which was issued by the Government of India on 24-9-1976 is hereby republished for general information of the public.

B. S. Subbanna, Under Secretary (Law).

Panaji, 27th November, 1976.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

(Department of Agriculture)

Krishni Bhawan

Order

New Delhi-110001, 24th September, 1976

GSR 814(E) — In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers conferred on it by clause (f) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, shall, in relation to making orders to provide for compulsory linking of the sale of fertilisers having phosphate and potash nutrients along with Nitrogen during the course of retail sales of fertilisers, be exercisable also by the State Governments.

Sd/-

P. S. KOHLI

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 10-9/76-STU